HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

-Popcorn Balls.-To one gallon of popcorn take half a pint of molasses or sugar, put into a kettle and let boil up once; pour it over the corn; grease your hands with sweet butter and make into

-Saratoga chips can be made in some quantity and put away for future use in paper bags. To prepare them for the table when needed place them in a hot oven until heated through.-Rural New

-Vegetable Soup.-Put a quart of boiling water in a kettle, cut up one carrot, one turnip, one sweet potato, one Irish potato and one parsnip. Put on to boil, and when done add a cupful of stock to flavor, with salt and pepper. Let come to a boil and serve.

-Black or shoemakers' wax is the best known remedy for soft corns. Spread on firm cloth or fine leather. The writer of this knows from experience what a soft corn is, and the way cured, when all other remailes failed Please give a thorough trial and report. -Toledo Blade.

-Sausage Potatoes.-Take large, fine potatoes, scrub, wipe dry, but do not peel. Cut off the tops, and, with a scoop, cut out a round piece like a quarter-dollar from the potato. Insert into this a small, lightly-fried sausage. Put on the tops of the potatoes, set them in a deep pan with the cut end uppermost. Bake in a quick oven for half an hour. Serve in the pan, wrapping and pinning a napkin around the sides

-Mulligatawny Soup. - Take cold chicken, turkey, beef or yeal, and put in a soup-kettle with a gallon of water. Cut fine four stalks of celery, two onions and one carrot: fry in butter and put in the soap. Stir four ounces of flour in the skillet from which the vegetables were taken until brown, add to the soup. Let cook gently for four hours, season with salt and pepper, strain and return to the pot, add the meat, free of bones, with a teacup of Simmer half an hour longer and serve.

-Beefsteak Rolls.-Cut a steak from the round in half, lengthwise, that is, split it and then cut each half into strips as wide as your hand; rub an onion over the inside of these strips. Butter thin slices of bread and stick into each one clove, add some pepper, salt and celery seed or some bits of chopped celery. Roll the strips of meat chopped celery. Roll the strips of meat I) - dre them well in flour and fry lightly. Then put them in a saucepan with water to cover them, and let them stew slowly for two hours. Remove the threads when serving. The gravy should be plenty and good.

KING OF ALL TREES.

A Sequola Gigantia One Hundred and

Seventy-Six Feet Around. Fred W. Clough, a well-known engineer of the Comstock, has been spending some weeks in the wilds of the Sierras, about the head-waters of the Kaweah river, Tulare County, Cal. He was accompanied in his wanderings by Westley Warren, an old Comstocker, who now resides in Tulare vailey. About the head-waters of the Kaweah they got into an unexplored and almost impenetrable region. In one place they were obliged to cut a trail for nearly a mile in order to get through the chaparral that blockaded the mountain pass.

Mr. Clough says that on the trip they
discovered a tree of sequoia species,
which he believes to be much the largest
on the continent of America. Mr. Warren, who has seen the big trees of Mariposa, those of the Big Tree Grove in Calaveras County, and all the big trees of the Coast Range, says there is in no place in California a tree that approaches in size that on the Kaweah.

The men had with them no rule, tapeline nor measure of any kind, but Mr. Warren measured the tree with his rifle, which was four feet in length. He found it to be forty-four lengths of his gun in circumference at a point as high bove the ground as he could reach. The top of the tree has been broken off. but it is still of immense height. This monster tree stands in a small basin near the Kaweah, and is surrounded on all sides by a wall of huge, rugged rocks. There is so much brush in the vicinity that the little valley in which the big tree stands is almost inaccessible. - Amador (Cal.) Sentinel.

A MINE OF GARNETS.

Extensive Ledges of This Stone Located

The extensive garnet ledges at Fort Wrangell are an inexhaustible source of beautiful and ornamental curiosities. The cropping of the ledges is about ten fee-, standing perpendicularly and running northeast and southwest several miles in length; the depth of it no man has ever found out. The rock is of a mica slate formation and contains from two to four dozen garnets to the cubic foot. The gems are regular polygons, beautiful in color, and, when fresh from the mines, have a dashing and brilliant luster, but when exposed for a time they become dull and opaque. The crystal varies in dimensions from the size pea to that of a hen's egg, and to the novice are quite fascinating and have appearance of much value for ornamental and other purposes.

The lapidaries, however, have failed to utilize them for any purpose whatstrate the certainty of the unerring law of nature which governs every phe-nomenon. Every plane of the polygon is of the same form, every angle is of the same degree, and every gem is the equal and like of its fellow. The mining and the shipment of this rock has become quite a business. It is worth twenty dollars per ton on the wharf at Fort Wrangell, and is shipped to all parts of the country to fill the cabinets of the wealthy and the collections in public institutions.—Detroit Free Press.

Some Wonderful Echoes.

Every one is familiar with the phenomena of echoes. In a cave in the Pantheon, the guide, by striking the flap of his coat, makes a noise equal to a twelve-pound cannon's report. The singularity is noticed, in a lesser degree, in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Finland, a cat or dog thrown in will make a screaming echo, lasting some minutes. Pliny tells of a cave in Dalmatia where e tossed in would raise a perfect
Fingal's Cave, on the Isle of
has an abnormally-developed
St Louis Republic.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

morning a mob of whites surrounded the building, battered down the doors and entered the cell where the wounded lavery Maintained Despite the Emanc The Tribune recently advanced the opinion that the best solution of the captives lay. It was in pitchy dark-ness. One of the new-comers lit a match, and by its flickering light one of race problem in the South would be in providing an opportunity for the migra-tion of the redundant blacks from the the prisoners, Peter Jackson, was shot to death. This performance was retongested districts, and suggested that as Hayti would afford the right kind of peated in the case of Bill Hopps, the other prisoner, and, leaving the an outlet it might be the part of wis-dom for the United States to secure a where they lay, the murderers left. A coroner's jury subsequently decided that protectorate over that island for the purpose stated. Three Southern Sen-ators—Butler of South Carolina, Call of the killing was the work of "parties un-For the next twelve hours the whites Florida and Gibson of Louislana-als engaged in a flogging crusade. All the buggy whips in the town were bought suggested migration as a remedy. But, strangely enough, this cure for the race trouble is not received with favor by up, and detachments of torturers half-a-dozen strong visited houses inhabited Southern journals. They do not deny that it is feasible or contend that any by negroes and mercilessly whipped the inmates. The large majority of those thus punished were females, and the great difficulties would stand in the way of reducing the excess of black populacondition of many of them, when their tormentors had finished with them, is tion in that manner, in the cotton States, so that the whites would feel everywhere in a secure majority, and to nullify the right to suffrage to escape "negro rulo." It is not denied that in the manner proposed the cotton South could be relieved of its surplus

diminishing the supply.

the Democratic election frauds by which

his defeat had been accomplished, has the tenerity to say that the Southern

If so what grounds have the Southern whites for complaint and what possible

The Nashville American has at least

the whites nevertheless have complete rule? The American does not pretend

that the negroes now have or will be

permitted to exercise in the future the

power that belongs to a free and fair

ballot, but says succinetly: "The negro is fit for labor—he is not and never will

be fit for rule." As a voter he is sup-pressed or tricked by fraud in every lo-

cality where his ballot might endanger white Democratic rule, but his labor is

wanted nevertheless by the men who de-

fraud him at the polls, and for that rea-

son they will not favor plans for his mi-

gration to Hayti or other countries where he might improve his condition.

Pronouncing the negro "an evil and a good, a necessity and curse," the Amer-

ican says "he is almost indis-pensable because his is the only

pensable because his is the only labor the Southern States have ever

known"-as the lazy whites will not

ern whites show themselves unwilling

to cure a possible political evil of which

labor, they show that negro slavery in effect though not in name is what they

from the Nashville American—the Democratic organ of Tennessee.—Chicago

JESUP'S RACE RIOT.

Atrocious Crimes That Should be In-

The accounts of the so-called "race

riot" at Jesup, Ga., do not read very differently from other affairs of the kind

that have happened in the South in re-

cent years. All the leading features

are the same. The creation of "trouble"

by some unfortunate black, who was probably the last citizen in town to wish

to give trouble; the gathering and arming of the whites to resist an "at-

tack" that is not even contemplated; then the movement and assault upon

the negroes, who are chased with bul-

be shot down as fast as they can be found, or if they attempt to emerge

from their hiding-places; a few strag-

the pursuers; then wholesale ven-geance, slaughter and "punishment"— these are the points of the "race riot"

dispatches sent to Northern newspapers, one-sided as they are, convey the slight-est idea of the atrocities visited on the

negroes, what sort of sentiment would those atrocities arouse if they were de-

scribed in all their actual enormity?

According to the lutest telegrams from

Jesup, three white men have fallen in the present disturbance, while nearly a score of blacks have been killed or

wounded. This is rather in excess of the usual average. As a general thing the casualties in a "race riot" are at the

rate of about 40 to 1, with the odds, of

existing only in the Southern States. The question naturally arises: If the

blows to the swamps, there to

shots from the hunted quarry, which haply strike down a couple of

continues to remain an institution

Tribune.

described as pitiable in the extreme. Bullets for the men, whips for the women, seemed to be the motto of the ngers, and they lived up to it. It is no wonder that the negroes of the South leap with delight at emigra-tion schemes. One "race riot" such as but it is clear enough this is sufficient to inculcate a desire in while the whites of the cotton States the most lethargic of "niggers" to change his quarters. Not until he does so is he safe, apparently. His white would be glad to get rid of negro voters they are not prepared to surrender any o labor or have it made dearer by masters are determined to rule him with The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, published near the Congressional district terrorism and blood. He must submit to seeing his friends ill-treated, for if he lifts a hand in their defense he will pre-cipitate a "race riot," and then woe be where John M. Clayton was murdered cause he dared attempt to investigate

unto him and his fellows!

The Southern "race riot" is one of the horrors of the age. This last one should be investigated by the Government .negro "can vote and only in rare in-stances does his ballot fail to count." be investigated Chicago Journal.

looked up in jail. At two o'clock in the

MUGWUMPIAN NONSENSE.

frover Will Be Beaten in 1893 Worse Than He Was in 1888.

reason is there for the existence of a "race problem?" If the negroes are free to vote and their ballots are fairly Mr. Curtis tells us in Harper's Weekly that the defeat of last year has not made Mr. Cleveland a less interesting and significant public figure. This may counted they certainly have no occasion to complain, and as the whites have entire possession of all the Southern they mean by expressing fears of "negro domination" when no such state of affairs exists now? According to the Gazette the negroes vote in the state of the state of the negroes vote in the state of the state of the negroes vote in Gazette the negroes vote in the cotton States and their ballots are counted. gree changed its mind about him as exand yet there is universal white rule and supremacy even where the blacks pressed in the election of 1888. He would probably be nominated again if an election were pending this year; but and supremacy even where the claim of an election were pending this year, our are in a great majority. The claim of it is not at all likely that he would be the Gazette is a transparent falsehood, it is not at all likely that he would be elected. Possibly he will be able to secondary by the election returns refuted not only by the election returns of Arkansas, but by the frank admisdoubtful, however, and in the event that sion of other Southern papers as well as by the general cotton-State alleged fear he shall be set aside Mr. Curtis says a very large and intelligent vote will lost to the Democratic party. "That is to say," he explains, "it is a vote for Cleveland, and not for the party." But more candor than the Little Rock Gazette. The American says that "the ne-gro in the South, and especially in the gro in the South, and especially in the cotton States, is a curse because he is and not for the party? And by what armed with the ballot." But how can he be a curse or an infliction to the right to discriminate between a candiwhites if, as the Gazette claims, he votes date and the organization which he repand has his ballot honestly counted and

The simple truth is that whatever Mr. Cleveland may profess, the moment that he accepts a Democratic nomination he loses his personal identity and stands for the party by which he is supported. If he were elected President again he would act precisely as he did in the previous instance. He would be at the mercy of those who placed him there, and he would have to submit or he could accomplish nothing. The country has not forgotten that, with all his pretenses of superior virtue, he was a strictly partisan President. He was lavish in his promises of reform, but when put to the test he turned out to be a hypocrite. He may have had dreams of being better than his party, but in reality he did not rise above it at any time. This was the reason why the people refused to give him a second term. They saw very plainly that his work when they can possibly avoid it. Performing nearly all the work and producing nearly all the work and producing nearly all the wealth gained annually in the South the black man is to be devied any respectively. denied any representation in the large and intelligent vote of which Mr. making of the laws in Congress or else. Curtis speaks did not find this out, then tice, and permitted only to toil on such terms as an idle and tyrannical governing class may prescribe. Such a state of affairs amounts practically to slavery in one of its worst forms. When Southern whites show themselves more than the stands no better to-day them he did not be the stands of th where or in the administration of jus- it was singularly unobservant, and must than he did when he was defeated; and if his party wishes to make him its 1892 the Republicans will candidate in they complain by removing surplus blacks, but insist on retaining them so as to have a plentiful supply of cheap certainly not interpose any objection .--

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

have at heart; and in order that they may "enjoy without working" they pro-pose that the negroes shall "work with-No tariff, whether protective or for revenue only, can be a permanent settlement. The conditions of trade settlement. out enjoying," and to secure that end the laws and the constitution of the continually change. Any tariff which the ingenuity of man can devise must United States are to be nullified. This is the only deduction that can be drawn be reformed at frequent intervals. Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

In It was the late Henry W. Grady vho characterized Abraham Lincoln as "the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a growing sentiment in the North that the time has arrived when the arm of Federal power should be extended to the colored people to protect them from the fraud and in justice to which they have been subjected ever since the passage of the sixteenth amendment. — Dubrque (Ia.) Times.

13 The country demands tariff revision. It has preferred to intrust the work to the hands of the Republican party, and for that reason has taken it from the Democrats, who were making such a ruinous botch of it. And the work must be done if the country is not to be disappointed in its trust.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

Campbell," Cleveland and "Cleveland and Carlisle," always Cleve-land, with divisions as to the second name, are signs of the times of the next National Democratic ticket. It is the general belief of Republicans as well as of Democrats that Cleveland will be the next defeated Democratic Presidential candidate.-N. Y. Press.

Rice is protected by a tariff of 113 per cent., a little higher protection than is given to the festive pea-nut, that other staple product of the South. Yet the Democratic "tariff reformers" who framed the Mills bill did not propose to remove the duty on either rice or peanuts, which are crops of Democratic States.—Chicago Journal.

LT It is said that Millionaire Brice has secured fifty members of the Ohio course, in favor of the whites.

From whatever cause the fighting on Christmas Day may have originated, the acts of the vengeance-seeking whites on the following day were cruch, devilish and detestable beyond power of description. The most atrocious act of all was the deliberate murder of two defenseless negroes who had been captured and (Dem.).

A CHEAP GREENHOUSE.

The Value of a Greenhouse to Those Whe Cultivate House-Plants.

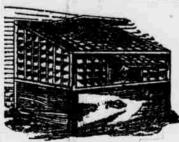
If those who cultivate house-plants knew how much better they can be grown in a room by themselves where the temperature and moisture can be regulated to suit their wants, there would be, says the American Agriculturist, more small greenhouses. The idea seems to prevail that even a small greenhouse costs a great deal. It is possible, and easy, to build a lean-to house eight by twelve feet, and eight feet high at the highest part and five feet at the lowest, for less than a hundred dollars. In a house of this size all the plants can be grown that most amateurs would find time to take care of teurs would find time to take care of. Of course it would be necessary to furnish the Leat for such a house from the dwelling with which it would have to be connected by double doors, which could be thrown open at night. The walls can be made of posts set in the ground as one would set fence posts,

taking care to set them low enough to reach below the frost-limit, to prevent

heaving. These should be set about two feet apart. All the posts should be

of the same thickness.

They should be boarded up, outside and in, with cheap, matched lumber, over which a layer of tarred sheathing-paper should be tacked. Then give the inside a ceiling with cheap lumber, and the outside a finishing of clapboards. In this way you get snug walls, with an air-space between, which will keep out frost more effectually than a brick wall. The vertical sash can be made like reg-ular window-sash, or strips can be fastened perpendicularly into which glass can be set, lapping it as is commonly done on greenhouse roofs. If this is done the strip will have to be rabbeted out to the depth of a quarter of an inch on each edge on the side from which the glass is to be let in. They can be fastened in place according to the size of glass used. The glass should not lap more than a quarter of an inch, and should be held in place by double-pointed tracks, which can be set so as



AN INEXPENSIVE GREENHOUSE.

slipping in the least, by putting one nt under each lower corner.

After tacking it is well to go over it with a putty-bulb, and spread on white lead and putty, made thin enough to run, by mixing it with boiled oil, one-third of each. The roof should be made in the same way. A sash should be arranged to lift on the roof, also at the end, for ventilation. These can be lifted by curved irons in which there are holes made to slip over staples, thus enabling you to fasten the sash at any

A floor is not desirable; simply pounding the earth down firm and hard will do quite as well, and better, in fact, as soil will absorb water-which it will afterward give off in moisture. The benches or shelves should be about two feet and a half from the bottom. Two or three can be run across the ends. A table or stage for plants may occupy the center of the room. Two or three hun-dred plants can be grown in such a greenhouse, and they will be much more healthy and vigorous than any kept in living-rooms. It will be the pleasantest part of the dwelling.

Trees in Winter.

Trees to many persons are attractive only when they are clothed with leaves, and many people whose interest in them is considerable do not notice those peculiarities which make it easy to recognize one tree from another after the leaves have fallen. But to the real leaves have taken. But to the real lover of trees they are equally beauti-ful and interesting at all seasons of the year; and no one can pretend to know trees well who dan not distinguish the different species as quickly and as easily in winter as in spring or summer. If trees are considered from an ornamental point of view only, almost every one of them has some special and peculiar beauty which is only displayed in winter. The fine spray of the beech is seen only at this season of the year, and there is no more beautiful object in nature than the delicate ramifications of the American beech seen against th clear blue sky of a brilliant winter day The sturdiness of the oak is only realized in winter, when the knotted strength of its limbs is not disguised under their covering of leaves. The birch is a far more graceful and attract-ive object in winter than at any other season of the year; and what is there more stimulating to the imagination than to stand on a clear winter's day and look up into the marvelous structure of one of the great elms which, bern and there, still grow near some of our northern rivers? The bark of all trees appears, at least, more beautiful in winappears, at seast, more beautiful in win-ter than at other seasons, because the eye, undisturbed by the contemplation of masses of foliage, can then take in all the details of its varied texture and wonderful colors.-Garden and Forest

A man in Indiana writes to the New York Tribune that in a small garden containing fifteen square rods of ground he raised this year plenty of nice, crisp, fresh radishes, lettuce and onions for a family of five during the season, and peas, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and corn enough for two families, besides four bushels of beets, one of carrots and three of sweet potatoes (should have been ten), one bushel of ripe, sweet pop-corn and eleven bushels of potatoes. From five hills of pumpkins thirty-four good ones were gathered; small ones were thrown into the poultry yard. Fifty huge sunflowers grew in nocks and corners. The owner occupied this garden the first year, but the most im-portant and valuable achievement was in interesting his twelve-year-old boy in the work of the garden in which he had become an enthusiast.

One of our most prominent farmers and agricultural writers says that there is no product on his farm more valuable that corn fodder. We guess he has got corn fodder a notoh er two too high, but it is very valuable if properly saved.

—Western Rural.

THEY still say in Europe that we have cattle disease in this country, and some of our cranky live-stock papers, with more wind than truthfulness, have been

PERFECTION IN WORK.

Matter What Their Occupation, All Men Should Be Artists. There is a pleasure in looking at

perfect piece of work which every one feels, although no one can satisfactorily analyze it. The delight given by a beautiful picture, statue, landscape, poem or address is universal. It is the recognition which every man gives instinctively, if not intelligently, to per fection. There is nothing which has such power of giving permanent joy, as well as of thrilling one with the inspiration of the moment, as a noble thing nobly done, and it is just in proportion as a please of work as present of the present a piece of work approaches this standard that it gives delight to him who makes it and joy to those who look upon it. A piece of work need not be a piece of art in order to bear the impress of this qual-ity; it may be what most men would call a piece of drudgery; but if it be don with the honesty, the fidelity and the intelligence which stamp it with perfec tion, it has in its effect, at least, the quality of a work of art. All men ought to be artists. God is never less than a artist in the most insignificant detail of His workmanship, and never more tha an artist, if one understands what the an artist, if one understands what that term means in the divinest of His creations. Imperfection always implies ignorance, unfaithfulness, or imperfect mastery of one's materials; perfection always involves intelligence, fidelity, complete skill. If all the work done in the world were done in the spirit of the artist, we should have neither vulgarity sham, nor any kind of dishonesty. Soundness of substance and beauty of form would be the characteristics of every thing which we see and use. No man has any right to put less than his whole intelligence and his entire character into whatever he is called upon to do. No man can safely discriminate between the different kinds of work which come to his hand in order that he may do some well and others ill. The work which one does in the spirit of an artisan destroys the ability to do any kind of work in the spirit of an artist.

The Biblical injunction, "Whatever

your hands find to do, do with your might," covers every possible form of activity. The great workers have all been artists—that is, they have conceived of their work as something well worth all they could put into it, and they have done it with joy because the reward of thorough workmanship was to be theirs. That reward is not always external; it does not always come in the form of popu-lar recognition; it is not always paid for in money; but it is the only reward which really satisfies a man of conscience. Whatever you do, whether it be painting of pictures, or writing of books, or mak ing of sermons, or keeping of accounts, or the work of a housewife, do it as if your life depended upon the complete-ness, finish, and beauty which you are to give it. Dean Stanley once p very beautiful sermon on an old servant -an obscure, unknown woman, whose whole life had been given to the most commonplace work; but when she had gone, and those whom she had served re membered the unbroken fidelity and the unselfish spirit which had characterized all the years of her services, they recognized a certain beautiful quality in what she had done, a certain perfection in the completeness and harmony of her life. She was a true artist, although she had never handled a brush or a pen .-

Christian Union. The Mighty Armies of Europe

The Mighty Armies of Europe.

Statements vary as to the magnitude of the army which Xerxes brought with him from Persia for the overthrow of Greece, but, even if Oriental imagination is allowed to dwell upon the figures, this array would be smaller than the armies that several of the modern European governments can now call out in case of need. A complete mobilizain case of need. A complete mobiliza-tion would give to France an army numbering between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. Indeed, some recent authorities have estimated that, under the new military rule, in a few years more the num-ber of men who would be directly connected with the army, or connected with its military operations, would not fall short of 4,000,000. Germany could now put into the field an army of 2,650,000, which will doubtless be increased by law to more than 3,000,000. Austria has prepared for war a force numbering about 1,300,000. The Italian army, upon a war flooting, numbers about 2,500,000, while the Russian army has resources in troops which amount up to 5,000,000

His First Effort.

Stage Manager (to new supe)-You can take this part. All you have to do is to rush out on the stage at the proper time and say: "Heavens! Is that you,

New Supe (rushing out at proper moment, but suffering somewhat from stage fright) — "Great Scott! Is that you, singlass?"—Chicago Tribune.

-"Will you think of me after I am gone?" she asked. "Will you love me as much then as you do now?" "More," he said, absent mindedly. - Merchan Travelor.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT-No. 2 Red	2 85 63 4 65 107M-99 86M
OORN-No. 2	10 W G 100
OATS-Western Mixed	2644 @ 10
PORK-Mess	10 10 6 11 00
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON-Middling BEEVES-Export Steers	4 50 0 5 00
Shipping "	1 00 0 4 50
HOGS-Common to Select	3 40 @ B 674
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	4 00 6 5 50
FLOUR-Patents	2 20 8 2 2 80
WMEAT-No. 2 Red Winter	7730 76
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	2546-2 26-4
OATS-No. 2	1946 194
RYE-No. 2. TOBACCO-Lugs (Missouri)	2 50 @ 8 10
Leaf, Burley	5 80 @ 10 00
HAY-Choice Timothy	9 00 @ 11 00
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	18 @ 20
EGG8—Fresh PORK—Standard Mess	9 4244 9 874
BACON-Clear Rib	9 62440 9 8744
LARD-Prime Steam	9 54
WOOL-Choice Tub	@ 35
OHICAGO.	
CATTLE-Shipping	8 25 @ 8 75
HOG5-Good to Choles	3 60 · 8 80
SHEEP-Good to Choice FLOUR-Winter Patents	1 00 0 5 50
Spring Patents	140 0 190
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	@ 78th
CORN-No. 2	0 20
OATS-No. 2 White	9 20
KANSAS CITY	6 9 26
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	
HOGS-Sales at	\$ 15 @ 4 65 \$ 024## \$ 60
WHEAT-No. 2 (bard)	0 64
OATS-No. 2	19540 195
OORN-No. 2	21 @ 21%
NEW ORLEAN	
FLOUR-High Grade	5 50 0 4 60 85 0 10
CORN-White	M 0 16
HAY-Choice	15 00 0 14 00 -
PORK-New Mess	@ 10 00

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